REMARKS

Claims 18-34 stand rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite because of the phrase "and/ or". Applicants' have amended claims 18-26 to remove this phrase and respectfully request that he objection to Claims 18-34 under 35 USC §112, second paragraph be removed and the claims allowed.

Claims 18-21 stand rejected under 35 USC §102 (b), second paragraph, as being anticipated by Joyner et al. USP 4,483,969. Applicants traverse. Applicants respectfully point out that in order to anticipate a claim, a single source must contain all the elements of the claim Hybritech Inc. V. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc., 802 F.2d 1367, 1379, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Claim 18 is independent, claims 19-21 all depend on clam 18. Claim 18 teaches providing a textile piece in an aqueous liquor. Joyner is a composition patent, which fails to teach or suggest the process steps of the instant application. More specifically Joyner fails to teach " providing a textile piece in an aqueous liquor." Applicants respectfully request that the Objections based on Joyner be removed and the claims allowed.

Claims 18-21 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 (a), as being obvious from Joyner et al. USP 4,483,969. Applicants traverse. Applicants respectfully point out that the prior art reference or combination of references must teach or suggest all the limitations of the claims. *See in re Zurko*, 111 F.3d 887, 888-89, 42 USPQ 2d 1476, 1478 (Fed. Cir. 1997): *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494,496 (CCPA 1970) ("ALL words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of the claim against the prior art.") And the teachings or suggestions, as well as the expectation of success, must come from the prior art, not Applicant's disclosure. See *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Joyner clearly fails to teach the process step of the instant invention. The present invention teaches a method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor, under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence

of friction in or on the substrate. Applicants' invention clear solves a problem, which clearly is not mentioned or addressed by Joyner. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection to claims 18-21 under 35 USC §103 (a), as being obvious from Joyner, be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Claims 18-34 stand rejected under 35 USC §102 (b), second paragraph, as being anticipated by Miracle et al. USP 5,576,282. Applicants traverse. Applicants respectfully point out that in order to anticipate a claim, a single source must contain all the elements of the claim Hybritech Inc. V. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc., 802 F.2d 1367, 1379, 231 USPQ 81, 90 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Claim 18 is independent, claims 19-34 all depend on or through clam 18. Claim 18 teaches providing a textile piece in an aqueous liquor. Miracle is a composition patent, which fails to teach or suggest the process steps of the instant application. More specifically Miracle fails to teach " providing a textile piece in an aqueous liquor." Applicants respectfully request that the Objections based on Miracle be removed and the claims allowed.

Claims 18-21 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 (a), as being obvious from Miracle et al. USP 5,576,282. Applicants traverse. Applicants respectfully point out that the prior art reference or combination of references must teach or suggest all the limitations of the claims. *See in re Zurko*, 111 F.3d 887, 888-89, 42 USPQ 2d 1476, 1478 (Fed. Cir. 1997): *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494,496 (CCPA 1970) ("ALL words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of the claim against the prior art.") And the teachings or suggestions, as well as the expectation of success, must come from the prior art, not Applicant's disclosure. See *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Miracle clearly fails to teach the process step of the instant invention. Further, Miracle fails to teach or suggest the treatment of textile piece goods. The present invention teaches a method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor, under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate. Applicants' invention clear solves a problem, which

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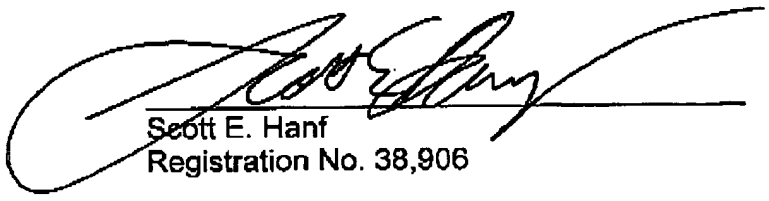
clearly is not mentioned or addressed by Miracle. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection to claims 18-21 under 35 USC §103 (a), as being obvious from Joyner, be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Applicants have added new claims 35 and 36. Support for claim 35 can be found on pages 3 and 4 of the specification. New claim 36 is a combination of claims 18, 19 and 35. No new matter has been added.

As the total number of claims does not exceed the number of claims originally paid for, no fee is believed due. However if an additional fee is required, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit any overpayment or charge any fee deficiency to Deposit Account No. 03-2060.

Entry of the above amendment is respectfully requested. The claims are fully supported by the specification.

Respectfully submitted,



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